THE COMMENSE TRIALS.

Continuation of the Proceedings Against the Red Ruffians of Paris.

URBAIN AND HIS MISTRESS.

The Plan of Reprisals and by Whom Concocted.

THE QUESTIONENG OF BILLIORAY.

Jourde's Declaration That He Could Have Had Five Thousand Chassepots from Prussia.

GENERAL CHARZY'S TESPENDRY.

How the Bank of France Was Managed Under the Commune.

This morning the trial of Urbain was resumed. The change in the appearance of the prisoners when they cutered the court was the subject of general remark. On the first day of trial they appenred healthy and in good spirits; now, on the con trary, harrand looks give sign of the mental anguish they endure, in spite of occasional purses of bra-Aiready does the sentence of death or hard inportor the ring in their ears: look where they will in the court they can discover no sign of comeration. The evident desire of the excited crowd is that they shall be exterminated. Urbain is of stanted growth, insignificant, repulsive and ferretlike in appearance, but possessed of personal vanity like his commades. Prior to the 18th of March he was but little known except in the Rue Vernsuil, where he kept a school. His tuttion was, however, so interspersed with republican principles of the dren. He was but little more successful as a peasgogue than be has since been as a revolutionary shief. Loss of pupils is said to have made him Communist. Now that he is on trial for life he assumes an air of astonishment. The first witness of a sensational character was Madame Leroy, the same young lady who on the first day of trial

was seated among the prisoner witnesses. She described herself as Alexandeine Leroy, without particular profession. The interest of the audience when she entered the court was helshtened by the reply of the previous witness-a loutish boy-to the President. "Madame Leroy!" "Yes. She had influence over Urbain-if you like-you know, Colopel-the sort of influence women have over their lovers." Bo s are preceededs in Paris. Alexandrine Leroy enters, and the first impression caused by her appearance is one of astonishment that such a oman can be the mistress of such a wretched creature as he who is now on trial. She is pretty. slight, fair, with blue eyes and well out features. The manner in which she gives her evidence is also most remarkable. She speaks without nesitation She differs occasionally from the opinion of the Court, but she does so without pretension. She le evidently a woman conscious of her own power. How sad it is that she has not exercised her un doubted influence for a cause less criminal than that Marrie of the Seventh arrondissement; when the cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp blew up she, her lover, Urbain, and the Comie de Montout organized assistance for the wounded; a corporal denounced an individual as having relations with Versailles; M. de Montont gave an order for his arrest; M. Landau and his wife were brought to the Mairie. She (Mine. Leroy) acted as gregier; a watch, sixty france in money and a valeur-everybody in Paris from an empress to a ragpicker has a valeur-were taken from M. Landau and sent to the Prefecture of Police; she had never said if the Commane did not triumph they would not leave on stone upon another; such an expression would be unseemly from the month of a woman; Monstenr de on Saturday; M. de Montout made hun change his sunform to "mant"; Urbann gave him his scarl as a Bruveint. Two or three days haer M. de Montout sent has to the house of one of his Triends, where he was arrested. I went to the Marie at the risk of being mysel arrested, to release Urbann with a line from M. de Montout, who declared that the man called Higade had not taken part in the insurrection. We look refuge in the fune de Commines, where we were arrested together. M. de Montout then gave no signs of assistance, notwithstanding that Urbain had two or three times saved his life. M. de Montout had proposed to Urbain a systeme of defence by blowing up the drains. He always sam "Go miend, don't fear. I have from M. THIERS PASSES FOR URBAIN, Andres and Huberle; we shall be Sate and Saund." Urbain was forced to make his hortible proposition respecting the Rostages by M. de Montout. The Commissaire Rapporteur, intimately acquainted as he evidence agains M. de Montout by asking whether M. de Montout of Urbain was being tried. The Commissaire Rapporteur, intimately acquainted as he must be with the facts of the case, though many of them may never be publicly known, is a saider, now a lawyer, and evidencing many of them may never the many of sections.

hists subsequently prepared comprised only persons having a minitary character, not priests or magistrates. "Unhappliy, Monsieur le President," said lilliforay, with a hypocricical white, "there were 2,000 persons to the same situation."

PERGUISITIONS FOR PETROLECM.

according to Billioray, were made. He declared that the Control was not a forection before the 15th of March; that he and his colleagues had demanded a municipal council for Paris, but they had not prepared an insurrection; they simply took the direction of affairs in the interest of order; he had not himse to do with the interest of order; he had not himse to do with the interest of order; he had not himse to do with the interest of order; he had not himse to the 21st of May, as on that day he had ceased to be part of the Commune. A witness who had known is littliorsy the past two years, and had been in the habit of seeing him three of four times a week had always found him gentle and went behaved, and he was sure that prior to the Commune he had not been engaged in politics.

The Count then proceeded to the interregatory of Jourde. Journe is thin, very thin, with a long neck and failing shoulders. His features are not handsome, but full of intelligence. His hair and beard incline to be red. He appears failured, sickly, but full of resolution. He speaks remarkably well and with great duency—occasionally with great rapidity, but always logically, with correctness and clearness. He masts that the bombs from Versalles lighted the Ministère des Finances, and not the petroleum of the Commune. He was formerty cashler in a large commercial establishment, and there learned the handling of considerable sams of money and correct bookkeeping. He was a member of the Commune he protosted against arbitrary measures and opposed the formation of the Commune he protosted against arbitrary measures and opposed to formation of the Commune. He was formerly cashler in a large commercial establishment and there learned the handling of considerable sams of money and co

THE CELEBRATED DECLARATION

He prepared
THE CELUBRATED DECLARATION
which was in reality the resignation of himself and
colleagues forming the minority, the least violent
party of the Commune. A striking statement was
made by Jourde in the course of his interogatory,
Speaking of the resources ofered to the Commune,
he doctared that
FROM PRUSAIA HE HAD BEEN OFFERED PIVE THOUSAND CHASSETORS,
at seventy-two frames each, but that in order to avoid
expense he had reased the offer. Another proposition had been made by a German from Frankfort,
who asked him to give his word of honor not to
divelige his name. The German offered 50,000,000
he would permit him to take away some pictures
from the Louver. I refused the offer, said Jourde;
"for I understood that the pictures were the honor
and glory of Frances although the money would
have been most convenient and would have sensibly
diminished my difficulties."

At hair-past five o'crock the Court adjourned.

Bifth Bay's Proceedings-General Changy's Examination—The Story of His Arrest, Imprisonment and Su sequent Liberation by the Commune—How the Bank of France Was Managed Puring the Reign of Terror

SATURDAY, August 12-Night. To sit in the degreeys for the treal of hotheaded bioodhounds is terrific. We are simmering. The heat in court to-day was tremendous; everybody was melting; the proceedings dragged languidly. The chief attraction was the EXAMINATION OF GENERAL CHANCY.

who was called as a witness for the defence of Billioray and Jour le. The General ss forty-eight years of age, of intelligent and energetic appearance, as might be expected from a soldier. His evidence was frank and impartial. Waes he and General Langourian were released they were taken from prison to the Hotel de Ville and were introduced into a room where there were twenty or twenty. ave persons. A member then arose and made excuses in the name of the committee for arresting them; it was the fault of the National Guard; General Chanzy had been mistaken for the Due de Charges, . General Changy was beleved to be still commanding the Army of the Loire, charged to re-establish order in Paris The orator spoke of the assassinations of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, from which he wished to exculpate the Committee. The speaker were a long beard and long light hair. At one A. M. General Chanzy and his comrade were released. The witness could not recognize Billioray who now wears a slight mustache without beard, but he believed he recognized the voice. A photograph of Billioray with beard was shown to the General, who thought it was the likeness of the speaker at the Hotel de Ville. The witness did not know Lutter, but when the General was visited in prison he was told Lullier had pleaded to the Committee in favor of the arrested Generals. ASSI AGAIN.

Assi has been interrogated respecting the war material fabricated in the establishments he was commissioned to inspect, especially the cartridge manufactured at Montreull. Counsel insisted that the Court had not the right to call witnesses, and supported his opinion by long passages from the works of M. Dupin, but the Court decided on examining the director of the cartridge manufactory. HOW THE BANK OF FRANCE WAS MANAGED.

After some uninteresting evidence, M. le Marquis ie Plaue, Provisional Governor of the Bank, under the Commune, was called. He gave a succinct and interesting account of his management of that es-Montour was presented to us by the Secretary General about the end of April. Stated Mine. Loroy said—I mistrosted him; there was the stuff in him of which trattorn are made; too fare I discovered that he betraved us. When the Vermiliais covered that he betraved us. When the Vermiliais chiered Paris I remained ut the Matrie to place in safety certain papers; M. de Montout took me to his house in the Rue de Trevise; M. Urbain came there on Saturday; M. de Montout hade him change his uniform too "math;" thoan gave him his seart as a surveyer. Two or three dear his M. de Flower had been nominated Provisional Governor. He authors tablishment during a time of unprecedented peril. been nominated Provisional Governor. He authorized the payment of 350,000 francs, but the inva-ders, intimidated by the armed men of the bank, had already retired. Later in the day the bank significant section of the continuency of the capacity of the capacit received notice, accompanied by a menace of vicleat measures if the money was not paid. The Gov ernor sent to the Mayor to ask what help he might

Jourde was found during the night wandering in the streets of Paris. He had on the 22d only five hundred and a lew odd thousand francs, as he had but twenty-live or thirty thousand men to pay. He denied indignantly that he had received money from any foreign government. He said that during the last days of the Commune the daily expenses had amounted to 1,200,000 francs. The bartalions were not one-quarter of their stated strength, but he paid the entire effective, as he had never been able to check these robbertes on the part of the officers of the National Guard. The witness, who had acted as military fuge dinstruction, stated that he had found in Jourde a frankness which he had not discovered in any other prisoner. He gave up, without being searched, the sum of 3,000 francs in his boots.

his boots.

Definers,
the student in medicine was called. The day before they were arrested Jourde had given him 2,000f.
A restaurate r, at whose house Jourde, while Minister of Finance, took his meals, was examined, who proved that the personal expensiture of the accused was extremely small. The Irrestdeat announced that, in consequence of the request made by M. Eschand, whose presence is required in the provinces, the trial of Courbet will be commenced on Monday. Until then the Court adjourned. Independent opinion in Court was that Jourde's punishment will be far less severe than that of his fellow prisoners. Considerable interest is felt for Courbet, to whom, it is popularly believed, the destruction of the Courm Vendome is due.

THE WITNESSES AGMIST THE COMMUNE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The HERALD seems to give great weight to the tes timony against the Communists. Who are the witnesses? There is not one triend to the cause of the people-watch was that of the Commune-among them. The witnesses are the old, unscrupulous de enthroned in the Tutteries. The public purse having now passed from the hands of the hero of December se of the assassin of ten thousand women and children of Paris, these "witnesses" are become the numble foois of Tmers. It is universally known that no human being in France dares give testimony in favor of the Communists. The Abbé Derey gives his word against them, of course. But, Instead of making sweeping "assertions" as to their "barbari-ties," why don't all these denunciators bring forward reliable proof of acts and give their details or some witness worthy of belief? The oath of a French priest in such a case is not worth a straw. French ward reliable proof of acts and give their details by some witness worthy of belief? The oath of a French priest in such a case is not worth a straw. French priests have always and under all circumstances been the eachies of liberty and the remirseless haters of the men who struggle for it. For centuries in France they have been the hearty aids of despotsin and the perpetrators of fleadish crueties. Witness the murders of St. Barcholomew and the massacres which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nanies. In Paris during the last 200 years they have been nothing but Court sycophants. Under Louis XV. they supported the harlot Pompadour for twenty years in her relign of cruel power and shameless splendor on the steps of the throne, and flattered her successor, the prestitute Duoarry, in her reckless expenditure of the public money. In order to get her lavor with the King. They encouraged for years and shared in the revolting but gittering and expensive orgies of the Regent, Phili per d'Orieans. And all this while the people of Paris were starving on black bread and praying and begging in vain for royal and priestly eyes to deign to look upon them and give relief. If ever earth witnessed a foul insuli to the name of the stamless Christ—the gentic, the compassionate Master, so full of sweet humility, who loved and flived among the wretched—its in beholding these comfortable and lazy hypocrites wearing this livery, covered all over as they are with the blood and the tears of the poor—the poor whom they have abandoned to misery and ignorance in order to live lives of case or to become the hearliess lackeys of royal tyranny.

The Abbs Derey passed twenty-five years among the savages: Did he! This is an excellent advertisement he gives the world of his pious labors. But suppose lastead of this ne had passed a few years among the surfering working people of Paris, made savage by bitter, unremitting, meanly-paid foil, and sunk in wretchedness? Had he and has fellows devoted ten years in adding the poor and demanding s

fered?
The potentates "of the Church" live in luxury in France. The Archbishop of Paris is a prince. He lives in a palace, has an income from the state of \$22,000 a year bestdes couren perqusites, and keeps the best cook in France. He always rides in his own carriage, with servants in livery, and is never seen among the poor. His Master went barefooted, own carriage seen among the poor. His Master with control seen among the poor. His Master with control and never owned a carriage. Yours, respectfully, and never owned a carriage.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Workingman's Watering Place-Fresh Fish, Sea Breeze and Clam (howder for

Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the old metropolitan police, this popular preathing place is comparatively free of the rowdies, gamblers and scoundrels generally who once made it their Sinday retreat. It is now safe and pleasant, and there is not a more beautiful beach within fifty miles of New York, or better bathing to be had anywhere. But it is not fashlonable just now, though it may be again. Who knows that Long Branch will not fall in the est matten of Sheddy and class with Coney Island, while the latter regains its old time position? Tucugh the fact of its not being fashion able may, and no doubt does, bear hard on the tavern keepers, bathlag box woman and the other dollar-grasping people was live, move and have their being on the island, those who cannot afford week and who delight to

MAKE A DAY OF IT on the shining sand, will not regret its plebi character. It is something to be able to cat a meal of clams or binefish with your coat off, to throw away your collar if it inconveniences you, and to do pretty much as you please while enjoying the invigorating breezes of the seaside. This is what all sensible visitors to Coney Island do, and what the Long Branchers cannot, so the pictians have the best of it.

Coney Island can be reached by two routes, by steamboat and by car. The former is infinitely better than the latter, and is, of course, much preferred. To

steamboat and by car. The former is minitely better than the latter, and is, of course, much preferred. To

GET TO THE ISLAND

by the cars one has to cross over to Brooklyn, swelter in a slowly hanted vehicle for three miles, wait on the road during the pleasure of the conductor, get into another vehicle, and at length, after two hours of suffering, get out at the stoppling place, heated, tired, disgusted and ready to do anything but take the same route back. The coats make several trips every Sunday, and are last and comfortable. They were crowded jesterday by happy throngs of people, and of course the tavern Keepers as well as the proprietors of the steamers pronted. But there was

VERY LITTLE DRUNKENNES, and no rows worthy of mention. The day was spent in bathing and eating. It was really wonderful to mark the case and rapidity with which a basket of clams were made to deappear by a hearty couple in the tavern near the denot. No ceremony with these honest folk. They just sat down to the important business of filling their stomachs with these honest folk. They just sat down to the important business of filling their stomachs with the Delicious Bivalves, uiterly regardless of what anybody thought or said. And then what bucketsful of chowder were consumed during the day! Every man, woman and shild—and there could searcely have been less than five thousand on the island during the day—wanted claims.

The bathing was very good, a flue broeze curling

The batting was very good, a fine breeze curling up the waves and rendering the plunge beneath them periodly delightful. The scene about two o'clock, when the throng on the beach was greatest, was very

was very
LIVELY AND ENJOYABLE
to look upon. The weather threatening to break
out early in the afternoon, most of the people lott
by the steamer, and a deduced few returned in the
miseraole cars of the coney Island Radroad.

DRATH FROM A ROCGH AND TUMBLE PIGHT.—A fight, which resulted in the death of one of the parties, took place on Sunday, the 20th Inst., on Tama island, in this county, about five or six miles above too city. It appeared from the testimony before Coroner Haw that there had been for some time a bad state of feeling between Revilo Gaylord and John Bailey—both young men and acquamtances from childhood. About noon on Sunday they were at or near the house of George Patterson. Young Gaylord was heard to say that any one who wanted to whip him might come on. Bailey threw off his coat and the fight commenced, and communed with striking, kicking. Ac., until they were separated. Gaylord went hato Mr. Patterson's house, his nose was bleeding slightly and he complained that his breast part him terribly. He lay down on the floor and in a little time was dead. A post-mortem examination showed that death probably ensued from a raptured spiece. That organ was very much ensurged and showed signs of a recent break or reputive. There were some external brailses on the body, but hone of an apparently serious character. Gaylord's father testilied that, though unusually strong and healtiny, he had been sick reconty, and complained, after getting round again, that he was not went. He was twenty-one years old fast May.—Burtington, Towd, Hauck Ege, August 22. DEATH FROM A ROCGH AND TUMBLE PIGHT.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

JOHN FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS—th only authentic biography of the novelist by his friend and executor-will be published in a few months by J. B. Lippincott & Co., simultaneously

With its appearance in London.
CLAYTON, REMSEN & HAPPELPINGER have in press "History of the Working and Burgher Classes"-a very important work on labor-from the French of Gravier de Cassagnac.

CHARLEVOIX'S HISTORY OF NEW FRANCE-translated and annotated by J. G. Shea, of New Yorkhas reached the fifth volume and will be completed m six.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. WILL ISSUE A NEW BIBLE COMMENTARY, in six volumes, by three British elergymen, viz.:-Rev. R. Jamleson, of Glasgow; Rev. A. R. Fausset, of York, and Rev. David Brown, of

MR. PROUDE THE BISTOR AN. OF ELIZABETH, 18 now fifty-three, and is a son of Archdeacon Fronde, of the English Church. His first published writings were several of the "Lives of the English Saints," Issued in 1844, in fourteen volumes, and edited by John Henry Newman, who has since become the eminent Catholic propagandist. Froude drifted into rationalism before he was thirty, and in 1848 printed his "Nemesis of Faith," a powerful contribution to the literature of doubt. The book was flercely attacked and warmty defended, and at once established the author's reputation. He aban-doned all idea of the pulpit, and, after contributing umerous articles to the reviews (since published as "Short Studies on Great Subjects," in three volumes), he issued, in 1853, the first part of his

'History of England" under the Tudors. SAMUEL SMILES, that Indefatigable writer of solidly entertaining books, has in press "A Boy's Voyage

Round the World." EARL RUSSELL WILL ADD TO HIS PROSY CONTRI-BUTIONS to the political literature of his country a

book entitled "The Foreign Policy of England from 1570 to 1870." AN AMERICAN LADY has written "Pictures from Paris in War and Siege."

"THE INMAN TRIBES OF HUSSON'S RIVER !! he E. M. Ruttenber, of Newburg, is a new historical book in the press of Joel Munsell, of Albany.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMUNE IN PARIS destroyed some unpublished literary treasures of value. In "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," just ready for the press, was consumed. It is irre-

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN LONDON to the Public Ledger, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London Gazette, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665-1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The Times was not founded unti-1788, and then under another name.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, OF PHILADELPHIA. have in press a new novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,

entitled "Palaces and Prisons."
"THE SOUTH ATLANTIO" IS the title of a new candidate for public favor among the magazines. The August number (vol. 1, No. 1) appeared this week from the pen of H. E. Hayes & Co., Baltimore. It is devoted almost wholly to educational literature, and its articles are models of bravity.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION" of this week declares that there is not a word of truth in the "secret page of history" set on foot by the Chicago Republican about a broken engagement between Alice Cary and Rurus

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY PERSER, of the United States Navy, has in the press "A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America." There is already an imper.ect book on this subject, by Schuyler Hamilton.

DR. HENRY COPPEE has a new work nearly ready, entitled "English Literature Considered as a Key to ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM, "Balaustion"

Adventure," just out, is based upon the Alcestis of Euripides. And there is nothing new under the

THOMAS CARLYLE denies that he is writing his autobiography. E. A. POLLARD is said by The South Atlantic to

be engaged on a new work entitled "The Lost Cause"-the abolition of slavery. THE REMARKABLE SERIES OF DICTIONARIES

complied by Dr. William Smith, of London, will shortly be increased by "A Dictionary of Caristian Antiquities and Biography." These most encyclo-pedical and useful reference books in the English language already embrace full and accurate dictionaries of Greek and Roman biography and mythology, three volumes; ancient geography, two volumes; the Bible, three volumes, and Greek and Roman

THE NEW LITERATURE OF STONE is to be en arged by the publication of a book by the architec urai writer, James Fergusson, entitled "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries: their Age and Uses."

MUSTE AND THE DRAMA.

No change at Wallack's, Booth's or Niblo's. The French baritone, Barre, has been engaged for he Nilsson season of opera. The programme at Central Park Garden becomes

nore interesting as the season draws towards its The San Prancisco Minstrels commence their

season this evening with an increased company. Mme. Parepa-Rosa has gone to Sharon Springs to prepare for the English opera season at the Academy of Music. The regular fall season commences at the Bowery

this week, with S. Swayne Buckley in the new play "On the Track." Fred Rullman and the Vienna lady orchestra will arrive in this city this week, per steamship Van-

dalia, from Bremen. The Olympic opens on Taursday with the largest and most complete pantomime company ever

brought to America. Adolf Neuendorff, chef d'orchestre at the Stadt Theater, has engaged the German tenor, Wachtel

and a large company for the Academy next month. Mr. Alfred Richter, son of the celebrated musician of to at name, and a very eminent plantst, proposes to give some musical sorrees in this city during the

Abroad. Mr. W. Farren is engaged at the London Vaude-

wille to appear in Apple Biossoms.

Mr. Otto and Mme. Lind Goldschmidt have left ondon for a your on the Continent. The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the

tegree of Doctor of Music on Professor Herbert It is said that Mrs. Rousby's sister will shortly make her début on the London stage. She is now a

highly promising pupit.

Mr. Jordan, one of the chief, most influential and most active promoters of the great Boston Choral Festival, is in England.

Festival, is in England.

Astley's Theatre has been taken by Messra, Sangster for the purpose of reviving the equestion glories of the old circus house.

M. Herve is in Paris, and has signed an engagement to prepare a new opera coups for his old home, Les Folies Parisiennes.

The London Opera Comque will shortly open under the management of Mr. Edward Harris for the production of standard French comedies in English. Molbres "Médech maigre Lui" will be the opening play.

opening play.

The London Lycoum Theatre is undergoing a thorough renovation. The building is to be hand-somely decorated, the ventilation well looked after and the seating of the public entirety rearranged. Mr. Bateman, the lessee, is sparing no expense to make the house worthy of patronage. The new play will introduce several new and old favorites. which introduce several new and old favorites.

We hear of a new invention in England—a planoforte that is played by the feet. It has sixty-eight
keys, which are cubical blocks of wood, and each
one strikes a chord of four noises. The inventor
wears slippers when playing, and while he performs
upon the piano with his feet he plays the dute with
his mouth and fingers. The effect is very remarkable.

M. Got has sent in his resignation as a member of M. Got has sent in his resignation as a member of the Comedie Française, and in January next the great comedian will follow M. Regmer into private life. M. Got's retirement will, it is anticipated, be succeeded by that of MM. Leroux and Moubant. Mme. Favart and M. Delaunay have accepted a lengthened engagement in Russia. The strength of the company will accordingly be seriously reduced. To fill up the losses new engagements will probably be made. Those of M. Barton, perc, of M. Geoffroy, the well-known depicter of bourgeois life, Mme. Farguei and Mine. Desclée are the most probable.

HAWLEY-BUTLER

A *Connecticut Editor and Major General Protests Against Ben Eutler's New Departure.

General Hawley Interviews a Herald Correspondent in a Strategical Way.

How the Telegraph Wires Were Worked Against Butler from Hartford.

HARTFORD, August 26, 1871. This city, which chiefly has its being through the aid of insurance offices and the subscription booksellers, who flood the land with immense volumes of adventure, blography and travels, has been very much excited for the last few days over the long and cufting speech of Ben Butler, made at Springfield on Thursday evening. Hartford is now legally the capt tal of Connecticut, and will soon have a magnificent State House on the banks of Hog River, the stream which skirts the principal part of the city. New Haven, which was the alternate capital of the State, has yielded in despair to the edict of fate, and among its politicians there is no hope of emulating Tammany in a good fat job, as all the small fry ward their gains as to the sums they will be able to take from the appropriation for the new State House.

In addition to the State House job the next thing which moves Hartford to its centre is the violent attack made upon Joe Hawley, the editor of the Hartford Courant, one of the most respectable of the republican journals in New England, and ranking next for careful editorial management to the Springdeld Republican. The Courant is one hundred years old, I believe, or more, and its editor, Joe under Butler, but for some years past has opposed tne redoubtable Ben for reasons best known to himone time between Butler and R. H. Dana, Jr., for Congress. Butler, as every one knows, is a tough man and can hit an en my back in a manner that is extremely unpleasant, and accordingly on Thursday evening, when Butler made his speech at Springfield, he took occasion to hit General Hawley very sharply over the knuckies for his opposition in the past. He stated that he had dis, missed General Hawley from his command, while serving in the Army of the James, for incompetency, General Hawley has many friends in Hartford, particularly among the Connecticut soldiers who served with him, and therefore there is considerable feeling in regard to the attack on him by Butler. Among the workingmen in Hartford, as well as all through out New England, Butler has numerous supporters who believe in his advocacy of the doctrines of iabor and Communism. Butler's speech at Spring-field was perhaps the most masterly and artful appeal made in the United States since the days of Aaron Burr to the classes of men who differ essen tially and radically on great questions, while they

tially and radically on great questions, while they may be united on side issues. He is the Charles Reade of political speakers, and whatever me be, a demagogue or not, he seizes the situation at once and gives, in a lew sentences, the pith of an argument briefly, but in the most telling manner.

The Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Advertiser*, as well as the *Courant*, came in for a share of his denunciation, and when the latter sheet was spoken of in no complimentary terms, a Mr. Lawson, a reporter of the *Courant*, who was present at the Springfield meeting, instantly arose and telegraphed the substance of the charge made against General Hawiey by General Butler to the former gentleman in Hartford. General Hawiey is a sharp newspaper man and knows very well that it is an evidence of good judgment to have a contradiction of an accusation made on the same day in the press that the accusation appears. Accordingly the next morning, when Butler's speech appeared, denomining General Hawiey, the latter gentleman sent a despatch all over the country which came out simultaneously with the the country which came out simultaneously with the charge of Builer's. This despate i stated that Builer had told an infamous laisehood, and that he was a "har and a blackguard."

"liar and a binexquard."

I called on General Hawley at the editorial rooms of the Courant, which are situated on Prast street, and had an interview with him of two hours' duration. The editorial rooms of the Courant, like all the editorial rooms in New England, are up at the head of a dark stairway. I found General Hawley sitting in the rooms of the managing editor, which position he holds, I believe, on the Courant, like is a stout, well-proportioned, well-looking gentleman, verging toward the fifties, with a prominent forehead, a full round face and wears a mustache and goatee in the military lashion. I stated that the object of my visit, and he very courteously vouch-safed all the information in his power in regard to his row with Butier.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—General, what where the original motives of the quarrel between yourself and General Butter?

General Hawley—We may as well begin at the beginning of the connection between General Butter and myself. I called on General Hawley at the editorial room

and General Batler?

General Hawley—We may as well begin at the beginning of the connection between General Butler and myself.

Herald Correspondent—Very well, General; I suppose that is the best way.

General Hawley—I was under Butler's command over eight months, beginning in April, 1864. He recommended me for brigadier general just after a severe fight at Deep Run, August 18, 1894, and gave me command of a division of troops in October afterwards, which division I held in a movement out of the lines and in battle, October 27 of same year. A few days after I was detailed by Terry to take 8,000 picked troops to New York city to keep the Diace during the Presidential campaign. I had six or seven regiments of intantry and two regular batteries. Some of the regiments were Easiern troops, and a few had served under me. There was a regiment from Indiana and one from St. Lawrence county. New York State, I believe. He had command of the movement, but I had the entire handing of the troops. Butler was in command at the Hoffman House, and I don't know that he ever saw one of the regiments. After the occupation had ceased I returned with the troops to my old position—to the Army of the James, and no fault was found with me. After I returned to the army Terry was sent to North Carolina. I was next in rank to him in the division, and Butler gave me command of the division and of the position. I was on the extreme right of the Army of the James and on fault was found with the vice of the Army of the James and embraced several batteries, forts and between six and seven thousand first rate troops. Butler would hardly have trusted me with such a position if he had thought me incident or incompetent. It would have been very easy to have sent me off with Terry wen his brigade went on the expedition to Fort Fisher. I thought my chance for a good fight was nearly as good as Terry's when he left, for we had some expectations of an astack. We biogath that the rebels would find out that six or seven thousand find out has six or seven

erately represented that Butter had told a most infamous lie, or, in common phrase, he was guilty of teiling a lie made out of whole cloth.

General Hawley, at the conclusion, stated that it was possible that Butter hateo him because he had written a letter in layer of the election of R. H. Dana, Jr., an old friend of Hawley's, to Congress, although he (Hawley) had been dragged into the canvass. And he gave reason No. 2 for Butter's hated. It was that General Hawley, at the Woodstock celebration of the Fourth of July, 1870, had offended Butter probably by getting upon the platform, General Grant being present, and defending the Chinese against the attacks made by Butler on them. In relation to the damaging statements made by General Butler in regard to the chormous, and, as many believe, unaccountable expenditures of the Massachusetts republican State government, General Hawley Quardedy stated that he was not well enough acquainted with Massachusett. State affairs to be able to give our correspondent any information. In fact, General Hawley was very guarded and cautious throughout and made a serious effort to interview the correspondent, which is reversing the order of nature, and could such a system prevail it might destroy the unities and set the whole English speaking world agog.

WARRINGTON'S REPLY TO BUTLER. TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL:-

The "personal collision, hand to hand," which General Butler says he had with me some "twentyfive years ago" was just this:—I think it was in 1842 that I had reported for the Lowest Courier (of which I was the assistant editor) a very scaly and disrepuable trick by which Butier had got a criminal released from the prisoners dock in Concord Court House. I had returned to my post, and was one lay sitting at my table writing, when Butler entered and asked who wrote the report. I told nim I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I replied that if he would satisfy me that I had made any missiate-

ment I would correct it. That did not content him and he again demanded to know if I would retract Certainly not, said I. Whereupon, I beding soate at my desk and he standing beside me, he brought down his hand, and, string my speciacles knocked them upon the floor. Whereupon Colone has been been been been content, who had been standing by an above of the Conpres, who had been standing by an after out of the government with a contract to dead the contract had the contract his government of the contract had been dead to the contract had to the starts into the street were reformed with a celerity whiten gave rise to the impression that he feared the Colonel's boot would reinforce the order to quit. The city laughed about the account which we gave of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of Builer, and I never supposed it would be used to point a moral in relation to the Springfield Republican's bostinity to him. I doubt, indeed, whether any one connected with that paper ever heard of the "collision" before So it could not have contributed to the General's unspopularity in that office.

As for me, why, I have suffered for years under the world of being "a butter man." Butter and I were allowed on being "a butter man." Butter and I world on the standard separate the vasts after this corn was a dreadful load for the party to carry. It is only a formight since the New York Nation twitted ine with supporting Butter when he was elected to Congress; and, indeed, it was on this very account that I came near quarrelling with my iriend General Hawley, whose paper, the Hartford Contract, I partially had charge of in the fall of 1688. I told Hawley he ought to let the Massachusets green which were a backgraued development with the proposed of the military. He was a blackgraued discretely fit they was a blackgraued discretely fit the count batter. He said he was a demarged the world of the formes, and, whatever may be the opinion of hill w

* NOTE.—He is the only one of our generals who has been so lavish of his powder as to fire it by the "ship load."

REVNING NOTES-POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been making a tour down South, and returns with a fresh budget of Ku Kiux outrages with which to enliver the hustings in his State.

The Ohio county (Indiana) democracy are gamy. They have resolved that "if the party ship must go to the bottom they will sink with her in a blaze of glory." Going to the bottom in a blaze of glory is a pretty good idea for politicians. But they are generally expected to get the blaze after they reach the bottom.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Illinois, will be held at Vandalia, commencing Tuesday, September 12, and continuing the three following days.

General Butler having been invited to address the citizens of Hampshire county, Mass., sent the following reply:-

BOSTON, August 22, 1871. Gentlemen—I have great pleasure to acknowledge your courteons invitation to meet the citizens of Hampshire county to address them upon the present political situation. My many engagements present my fixing a time at present, but at an early day is will give me the sincerest pleasure to meet my friends in the western part of the state, of whom I have special remembrance for their patriotic ald in raising one of the best regiments that accompanied me to New Orleans, all of the solutiors that returned from which I have no doubt are its your neighborhood, and therefore I shall meet my old comrades, feeling certain that where are my solutions there are my friends. Accept my warmest thanks for your kindness, and believe me yours truly.

The Harvey Jewall movement is gathering

The Harvey Jewall movement is gathering strength in Massachusetts. "Pity me, Harvey," seeker in Massachusetts next year.

The valuation of Boston, as just completed by the Roard of Assessors, shows an aggregate increas this year over last of over twenty-eight and a haif millious -the total real and personal this year being \$512.663.550. The decrease in personal property

amounts to over a million.

"What is a syndicate it" asked a Western schools master of one of his pupils. "An original sin," was the reply. "Why so?" "Because it has some thing to do with money, and money is the root of all evil." "That's a smart answer, my boy," says the master, "but if you indicate any more punnish proclivities I shall be guilty of the sin of punishing you with a rod that was not made by Aaron." retires muttering in his sleeve "On, Moses!"

The democratic young men in Louisville, following in the footsteps of their brethren in Boston, are on

in a patriotte address. THE "LOST CAUSE."

The "Southern Association" a Myth-The Address by a Southern "Concess To the Editor of the Herald:-

I have read with surprise the document purporte ing to be the address of a Southern "Concessionist," unfolding a scheme for the establishment of South ern independence in a separate confederacy, and your editorial thereon, published in your issue of the 27th inst. From my intimare knowledge of South ern sentiment, being a South Carolina editor of twenty-one years' experience and observation, I do not hesitate to pronounce the document alluded to a bogus production and intended to prejudice the South in the outside and surrounding world. And I thing in that you do Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens great injustice even in supposing that they could and certainly misapprehend our people entirely

pecat injustice even in supposing that they could become the champions of any such a crazy scheme, and certainly misapprehend our people entirely when you say that the document alluded to "doubtyless speaks the seatiments and the purposes of a large body of Southern men."

There is no desire of an effort in the South to renew the issues of the war, and much less a second movement to establish Southern independence, either peaceably or otherwise, and the idea, is seprefectly impracticable and absurd that it could scarcely enter the brain of any sane man. Went the document in question points to my own loved state and calts upon the world to "Look at the ever proud, enlvatire and glorious State of South Carolina transformed into a burlesque Mrican republican" it speaks truth, and a truth not half folds but when it proposes to connect that State at this moment with any movement of any character looking to separation from the mational government (f. grossly misrepressuts her people, as it does the whole Southern people, and the thing bears upon its face its own faisity.

The decument is a cumularly devised political trick, or supposed no doubt so to be by its authors, for the purpose of misrepresenting the Southern people and finaging discord and dissension into the ranks of the democracy. It is withuly and mail, clously false when it represents that any Southern man, and much more Ar. Stephens, could advise that "the first step is to turn our backs forever upon the ventile misses—are in accord with the Norta-ern democracy; and if they have hope of a change for the better that hope is centured in the snortare of the South—the houest, intelligent, respectable misses—are to accord with the Norta-ern democracy; and if they have hope of a change for the better that hope is centured in the snortare of the South—the houest, intelligent, respectable misses—are to accord with the Norta-ern democracy and if they have hope of a change for the better that hope is centured in the south in the made of their Northern brethern, co